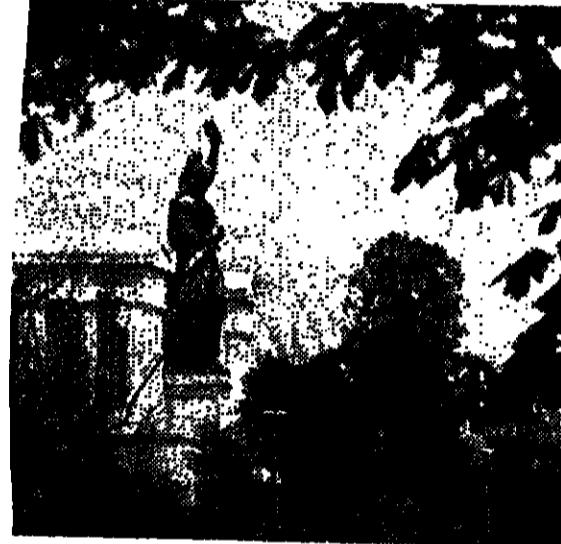


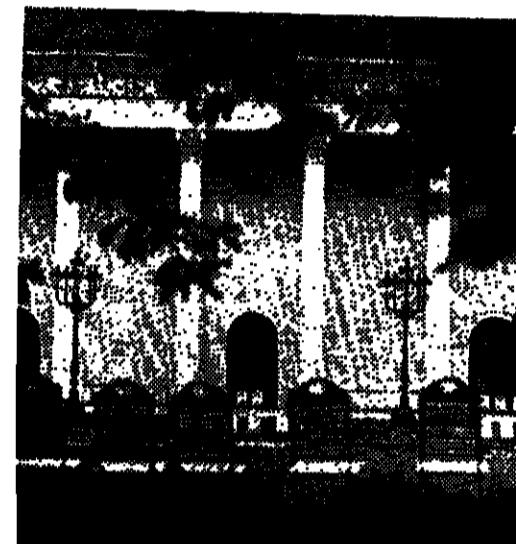


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

C 20725 C

Peking takes up the China seat in the United Nations

The People's Republic of China's delegation to the United Nations has arrived in New York after a slight delay. This has taken its time, demonstrating Peking's reluctance from taking full advantage of the triumphant General Assembly vote of October.

This corresponds with the importance attached to the event by Peking's domestic propaganda. Mainland China's admission to the UN was not given banner headlines in the Chinese press nor was the general public ordered on to the streets for victory demonstrations.

There was no mistaking the satisfaction with which the unexpected outcome of the UN vote was received but Peking was not going out of its way to issue jubilant commentaries.

It is still too early to conclude from the comment of Peking's response that the People's Republic plans to adopt a positive

divide the world between them and because China is of the opinion that all countries, whether large or small, can lay claim to equal rights.

It is clear that Peking would accordingly like to set up as the guardian of the have-nots. The Chinese Communists will likewise act as advocates of the Third World, believing as they do that their example is one to be emulated by developing countries and that this approach is likely to increase their influence on world affairs.

This may be Peking's strategy but it does not necessarily mean that China in the UN will be a Trojan horse or a wolf in sheep's clothing.

The Communists have been in power for over twenty years on the Chinese mainland and experience has shown that Peking has always been circumspect and cautious in the field of foreign policy.

International revolutionary slogans may well have been bandied about but in practice considerations of national interest have remained paramount.

It ought not to be forgotten that for nearly a century China has had little opportunity of playing a constructive part of its own in world affairs. Until not long ago China felt itself to be continually humiliated by foreign powers and



Indian Premier in Bonn

India's Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, visited Bonn in the course of her tour of European capitals. She met Chancellor Willy Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and discussed with them international problems including the India-Pakistan problem.

(Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

forced to fight incessantly for its independence.

Peking meets with an enthusiastic domestic response to its current claim that the two forms of imperialism can no longer deal with China in the way they were able to do only a matter of decades ago. It sounds a little too easy to assert that

the victory of Chinese Communism is, in the final analysis, nothing more nor less than an act of vengeance on the part of Chinese nationalism but there is some truth in the claim.

The corollary is, of course, that national humiliation having proved the catalyst of a revolutionary idea the revolutionary elan could mellow as immediate national ambitions are achieved.

It will soon enough become apparent whether or not this theory is borne out in the specific instance of the United Nations.

The circumspection Peking has shown of late and the despatch of a highly qualified delegation to New York do not indicate that the Chinese aim first and foremost to throw a spanner in the works.

Peking's past criticism of the United Nations has undoubtedly been due to no small extent to the stubborn policy of blackballing Peking's membership of the world organisation.

China will nonetheless be an awkward fellow-member of the UN for many countries, particularly the superpowers, Peking will not be slow to grasp the opportunity of becoming the world's third principal political power.

The staggering outcome of the China vote has certainly shown that countries which count on the unquestioning loyalty of others can come in for an unpleasant surprise. This time America has been at the receiving end but one of these days China could come in for a similar shock were it to rely on the same system of arithmetic as the two superpowers have done to date.

Not all Third World countries are going to accept China as a great power. Not all of them are in transports of delight about Peking's ambitions in respect of nuclear armament.

There are the beginnings of a trend towards argument and conviction carrying the day. This is something the latest member of the United Nations will have to bear in mind.

Harry Hann
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 12 November 1971)

European integration must be reconciled with U.S. claims

Europe has been concerned with itself for long enough. Time and again attempts have been made to progress from the nucleus of the Common Market towards greater political unity.

Always the outcome has been a reversion to the economic community that is all that has become of the European dream of Adenauer, Schumann and de Gasperi and has, if nothing else, resulted in a lasting nexus of national interests of the Six.

Now that Britain has managed (and been in a position) to agree in principle to joining the Common Market a fresh feeling of optimism is abroad in the EEC.

The problems that remain to be solved are difficult enough but Britain, having been so often rebuffed, deserves to be lent a helping hand in scaling the final obstacles. The same goes for countries like Denmark and Norway, which have followed suit in applying for membership of the Common Market.

In Denmark and Norway referendums will need to be held on membership and both countries are making the most of this opportunity of negotiating the best terms possible. To a certain extent they are going to have to overcome a divided public opinion, as in Britain's case.

Even so the EEC would do well to think in longer terms and discuss the

formation of a free trade area with countries either unable or unwilling to apply for full membership, such as the neutrals.

Consideration of this aspect makes it particularly apparent how much time the countries of Europe have wasted. In the past European integration was always assured of American approval; now it is the cause of anxiety and distrust in the United States.

The final provisions for the EEC, which were considered to be a temporary arrangement until such time as the Six reached maturity as a community, are not, if America can help it, to take the form of yet another free trade area.

Having already, for once, attached greater importance to its own interests in the trade and monetary sectors the United States is threatening fresh counter-measures.

The world's major creditor feels for once that it itself deserves special treatment.

As no one on either side of the Atlantic can reasonably deny that ties of fate bind the United States and Europe the process of further European integration can no longer remain a matter for Europe alone.

In difficult circumstances an attempt will have to be made to reconcile European integration with America's claims.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 10 November 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

France resents 'world of Yalta' moves that seem to bypass Europe

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Georges Pompidou, the French President, is a statesman with diplomatic flair. He reminds hardly anyone of the tyrannical obduracy with which General de Gaulle strove to gain predominance in Europe for France, nipping all attempts to bring about Western integration in the bud.

M. Pompidou, jovial in manner and with a sure eye for the feasible, has never laid himself open to cheap and nasty suspicions of being nothing but a pale imitation of the General.

Disregarding for a moment the General's want of moderation there have not, fundamentally, been a great many changes in French policy. The difference is that M. Pompidou has a far more attractive line of patter than the rather blustering General.

Whether it is a matter of exchange rates, the future structure of the Common Market, relations with the United States or the Eastern Bloc four tenets of French foreign policy remain unchanged even though they are presented in a less challenging manner than in the General's day.

France's insistence on retaining national sovereignty continues to determine the pace and extent of European integration.

Like his predecessor M. Pompidou is not prepared to agree to processes of decision that run counter to the French national interest whether it be a matter of enlarging the Common Market or pursuing a policy of detente with the Eastern Bloc.

France continues to refuse point blank to allow its partners to impose their will on it, to bring pressure to bear or to grasp the initiative.

Last but not least Paris is determined by means of alliances and organisational links to ensure the continuation of this country in order both to prevent the emergence of an independent Bonn policy towards the East and to forestall Federal Republic domination of Western Europe resulting from Bonn's position of economic strength.

These are facts with which any Federal government in Bonn must live, indeed they form the basis of the special relationship between Paris and Bonn.

This must be borne in mind in consideration of the summit meeting between the French President and the Federal Chancellor which Herr Brandt has suggested might be held before the end of this year to resolve the monetary strife.

This conference can be expected to result in clear concessions by Bonn on Dr Schiller's flotation of the *deutschmark* (a red rag to a bull as far as the French are concerned) rather than revaluation of the franc.

The full extent of differences of opinion will not, however, become apparent until the summit meeting of all heads of government of the enlarged Common Market that Common Market Foreign Ministers meeting in Rome, have decided to be held some time next year.

On the face of it a lack of imagination might seem to be the reason why the organisational framework and certain control mechanisms for concentrating the political will and economic force of Common Market members have still to be agreed.

The main obstacles in the way of swifter consolidation of Europe are, however, in point of fact varying expectations as regards the benefits to be derived from the Common Market and contrasting assessments of the progress to be desired of detente policy.

France is all in favour of internal consolidation of the EEC that is likely to be of benefit to its own industrial backlog and agricultural overproduction.

But as for the political superstructure that would enable Europe to speak with one voice on matters of foreign policy France feels further progress would make inroads on French interests.

In the wake of Mr Brezhnev's recent visit to the French capital French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann reiterated the fundamentals of policy towards European diplomacy.

They run counter to many of this country's wishes and indeed come closest to the Soviet viewpoint.

This is particularly striking in the case of the all-European security conference proposed by the East. It has been easy enough for Bonn to express its sympathy with the general idea and go along with France's proposals in respect of the details.

Brezhnev and Pompidou delighted with results of Paris meeting

Many contemporary observers feel Soviet policy in Europe is indecipherable yet dangerous for the survival of Western Europe. There is talk of a Pax Sovietica, peace through the good graces of Moscow.

The current situation is nonetheless the result of both Soviet and Western policies and the future of Europe is likely to be equally determined by Western and Eastern power factors, the one pretty well striking a balance with the other.

The West is certainly prepared to come to terms, as was shown, by the United States in particular, when on 13 August 1961 the Berlin Wall was accepted as a fait accompli and no risks taken.

This, as far as Moscow was concerned, must have been a clear enough indication that Bonn's reunification policy could no longer count on Western support, though Soviet observers had never considered this to be more than a theoretical possibility.

The pledges made by the Western powers in treaties with Bonn to support German reunification provided it were pursued by peaceful means, were, from the Soviet point of view, merely a ploy to justify rearmament and the pursuit of pro-Western policies by Bonn in the eyes of public opinion in the Federal Republic.

The Soviet leaders knew from their talks with representatives of the Western powers in Berlin in 1945, particularly the French, that at bottom none of the countries concerned was in favour of reunification.

It was eminently clear that everyone, alarmed by the evident power of a united Germany in the Second World War, was determined to weaken the German state even more than at the 1919 Versailles Treaty.

The West subsequently manoeuvred itself into a favourable position in the light of public opinion in the Federal Republic by means of a public show of

What France has suggested is a preparatory conference of Foreign Ministers, the appointment of commissions whose work is then to be reviewed at a further conference of Foreign Ministers. An all-European summit meeting would then round off the whole.

These are hardly proposals to which one can object yet Bonn's views on the subjects to be discussed are nonetheless poles apart from those of France.

In common with all other Nato countries Bonn would prefer the security conference not to be inaugurated prior to negotiations on a mutual balanced force reduction. The French, on the other hand, are not interested in troop cuts.

The reason given is that France is opposed to the idea of negotiations between the two military pacts because they would legitimate what General de Gaulle dismissed as the "world of Yalta" — in which, France maintains, America and Russia bypass Europe and do as they please.

As long as the political causes of confrontation between East and West remain to be settled Paris considers it wrong to work in advance on the military symptoms of tension.

The French make far less frequent mention of the second reason why they are opposed to troop cuts. Reductions would lessen US presence in Europe to such an extent that the outcome would be a disturbance in the balance of power.

No official mention at all is made of the third reason, which is that France concentrated on its expensive nuclear force de frappe and neglected conventional armaments.

For this reason at least Paris is in favour of its eastern neighbour's Bundeswehr remaining at full strength.

Since no one is agreed as to what represents a more stable order in Europe and how it is to be brought about it is hardly surprising that political organisation in the Western part of the Continent is slow to take shape.

The spur, indeed the compulsion to exercise solidarity, if need be at the expense of the individual national interest, has yet to result from the fascinations of the Community. As yet it remains dependent on the general situation, particularly on pressure from without.

Not even a Common Market summit conference can bring about fundamental changes in this respect but it might result in half-changes, which, as experts show, is a good deal, especially in the foreign policy sector.

Last but not least, even France, beats retaining a special position as it is, never closed its eyes for all time to changes in the situation. This was seen in the way that the General did not do much.

Pompidou will not do so either.

Kurt Becke
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 November 1971)

upset in the West to persuade America, Britain and France eventually to accept the Wall in Berlin and so despite widespread protests to agree to the stabilisation of the second state on German soil. . .

Since then there has been a steady progression towards balance and stability in Europe and Moscow's pressure on West Berlin has been formal rather than massive in nature.

When the Brandt government declared itself ready to accept the existence of the second German state the Soviet Union in return was prepared to accept accredited links between West Berlin and the Federal Republic — regardless of the fact that Moscow had for years denied their existence and cared little about the virulent protests lodged by Walter Ulbricht.

This acceptance was accelerated because Moscow shared Franz Josef Strauß's view that pressure brought to bear on West Berlin tended basically only to consolidate Nato and that Soviet policy in Europe could only be effective if the Kremlin were to loosen its grip on the

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The German Tribune

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Chief: Eberhard Hirsch. Assistant Editor-in-Chief: Otto Heinze. Editor: Gisela Klemm. English language sub-editor: Geoffrey Park. Distribution Manager: Georgine von Fleisch.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Aachen-Auestrasse, Hamburg 70. Tel.: 22 65 81. Telex 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kadelburgerstrasse 63, Bonn, Tel.: 22 61 63. Telex 02 65 0008.

Advertising rates list No. 8 — Annual subscription Dm. 25.

Printed by Kremer Buch- und Verlagsproduktions-Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc., 640 West 26th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no case bridged nor editorialized. Address: THE GERMAN TRIBUNE, P.O. Box 1000, THE GERMAN TRIBUNE Quarterly Review, a selection from German periodicals.

In all correspondence please quote your subscription number which appears on the wrapper to the right of your address.

Heinz Lathe
(Kölner Nachrichten, 9 November 1971)

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by in the assumption that reunification is not in any case a feasible proposition. Soviet realisation that this was and had the case was intensified by the fact all efforts by Moscow after the fall of Peking proved a failure. The Kremlin did not in the circumstances afford a invitation with Western Europe.

At present, though, it is abundantly clear that the Western interest in freezing the East Bloc States is subtle and full of nuances, being permeated with statesmanship.

It is tactically right for the government to talk about confrontation and complain about it. Every government is well advised to draw a clear line of demarcation between itself and the Opposition, marking itself as a team providing all the action and passing off the Opposition as a quarrelsome bunch negating all the government's actions just for the sake of it, without providing any real alternatives.

Adenauer was a past master at these tactics. But the SPD finally managed to

the evident agreement reached at the meeting between Brezhnev and Pompidou in Paris merely serves to reflect mutual delight at having coped with a difficult issue the settlement of which neither Moscow nor Paris have entirely forgotten a long time between 1945 and the present day.

In the face of tough domestic resistance the Federal government in Bonn has had to act, abruptly and better late than never.

With Nato support Chancellor Brandt now holds a network of relations with the East in general and the Soviet Union in particular that is sufficient to reinforce the relative security provided by the North Atlantic pact with a platform of interests held in common with the USSR.

Nato security is no longer considered absolute. It must be accompanied, so Adenauer feels, by a long-term policy of detente with the Soviet Union.

Opponents of this policy may journey

Washington and lament that the Berlin

agreement tolled the death knell of

detente policy but in so doing they

completely forget that the Western Allies

have for some time shelved the topic.

Since the end of the Second World War

German reunification has, as far as Amer-

ica, Britain and France are concerned,

been an exclusively theoretical considera-

tion even though at times it has proved to

be a tremendous propaganda value.

The CDU obviously fears that it would

be so doing lose the favour of the

electorate and hence the Baden-Württem-

berg provincial assembly elections which

are due to be held next April.

Champions of these treaties with Mos-

cow and Warsaw must now be hoping

that the trouble the Baden-Württemberg

Prime Minister has put himself to, on

account of the key position he holds, in

taking a definite line with regard to the

treaties will rub off on the rest of the

party. They will be hoping that Filbinger's statement will have a definite influence on the process of opinion-forming in the body of the party.

But it is certain that Hans Filbinger's

desire to see the election campaign fought

without reference to the whole theme of

the Ostpolitik will not be fulfilled.

The political aspects of these local

elections are far too strong for this to

come about. Baden-Württemberg is far

too important territory, especially when

it comes to the matter of the East Bloc

policies of the government.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 November 1971)

(Telegraf, 4 November 1971)

Continued from page 2

they are overlooking the fact that for an Opposition a defensive stance is suicidal, and that a self-imposed search for alternatives is no less disastrous.

If the Opposition is convinced that so-called domestic reforms are a nonsense then it must come out decidedly in favour of the status quo and a simple No is the most positive and constructive answer it can give.

Of course it cannot seek its salvation in opposing foreign policies instead, a fact that a number of its predecessors were not willing to grasp.

In this field the government has an advantage from the outset. A government acts and has a direct influence on procedures and results. All an Opposition via a coalition with its rival.

Confrontation or polarisation that is kept within the bounds of reason politically speaking can provide decided advantages. It is beneficial to party dualism. It helps to de-personalise politics and the interests of the general public are diverted to the actual core of the political battle.

Also priorities of domestic policy may emerge more clearly, that is to say everything that is within parliament grasp.

Above all constructive confrontation permits an effective stylisation of the opponents. There is no longer a competition between two parties differentiated only by the fact that the one acts swiftly with a sense of happiness at doing a good deed, recognising the external status quo and rummaging around at home trying to work out all kinds of ideological concepts while the other is hesitant, puts on a gloomy expression and tags along.

This is replaced by one great party aiming at permanent reform facing up to another great party which defends the constitutional status of a liberal constitutional State.

Johannes Gross

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 November 1971)

Continued from page 2

What is actually meant by confrontation can be seen clearly in the example provided by London at present, where the Labour Party has thrown caution to the winds and declared an all-out battle against the Conservatives on the question of whether or not Britain should join the EEC.

In comparison with this attitude of

the Opposition here to the treaties with

the East Bloc States is subtle and full of

nuances, being permeated with statesmanlike hesitation.

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■ WELFARE

Mothers who bring up their children alone are in urgent need of assistance

Three hundred and sixty thousand mothers in this country have to bring up their children on their own. A small number of them recently attended a reception held by President Gustav Heinemann. Dr Helga Stödter, the Hamburg lawyer, examines what life is like for them.

When President Gustav Heinemann recently met a group of widowed, divorced and unmarried mothers at Palais Schaumburg in Bonn he was the first German head of state to show interest in the fate of these women and children who normally benefit little from the blessings of our affluent society.

A large number of mothers come into this category. Of the 7.3 million families with children under the age of fifteen 360,000 are only half a family, because the mother lives alone with her children.

More than a million people are affected - 140,000 widows, 133,000 divorcees, 86,000 unmarried mothers and a total of 734,000 children under fifteen.

The government too recently turned its sights on this section of the population when the Ministry of Health published a report on these mothers and their dependents.

Statistics confirm what experts have long known. The personal and economic position of these women and children is poor, much worse than it should be in view of the sacrifices made by the mother.

Although almost all of them have to bring up their children without the help of the father and although most of them also have to go out to work their average net income is low.

About a third of all married mothers go out to work but the figure rises to 39 per

cent with widowed women with children, 71 per cent with divorced women with children and reaches a peak of 85.5 per cent with unmarried mothers.

But a widow's average earnings total only 390 Marks a month while a divorcee earns 550 Marks and an unmarried mother 510 Marks.

These figures reflect social attitudes. Widows attract sympathy, divorcees are treated with indifference and unmarried mothers are still looked upon with contempt by many people.

The problems faced by these mothers are well-known. They have a double accommodation for another thousand children and often have the double strain of being a mother and going out to work. But they are given little help, if any.

Neither Bonn nor the Federal States or local government authorities have any clearly defined programme to help these mothers. Only the main symptoms of the condition are cured, if anything happens at all.

The main symptoms are evident from the statistics. For years the mortality figures for illegitimate babies have been twice as high as those for children.

Illegitimate children are fourteen times more likely to be brought up in a home than legitimate children. Though they only make up five per cent of births, seventy per cent of the children in homes are illegitimate.

This figure does of course decline in the course of time but this is balanced by a rise in the numbers of the children of divorced and widowed mothers.

Ninety per cent of the children brought up in homes in one Federal state were from families where there was only one parent, usually the mother.

Why is this the case? Bringing up a child in a home is often inevitable and for the good of the child. But frequently mother and child have been left in the lurch. Many authorities still believe that "it lies in the nature of things" for a mother to leave her child in order to earn money for them both.

In one city 29 per cent of all illegitimate children are sent to a home immediately after birth. Costs for the care of them approach a thousand Marks a month. The mothers could take care of their children for much less.

But instead of implementing effective measures for mother and child to remain together, the authorities are building more and more homes. Eighty million Marks have been set aside for providing accommodation for another thousand children in South Germany for example. It has been estimated that forty per cent of the children in homes need not be there.

That is a colossal figure when it is considered that children at homes are subject to "hospitalism", a serious mental complaint that seems unavoidable even with the best of care and can rarely be cured completely by later treatment.

Healthy children are being made mentally sick every day and society has not recognised its responsibility. Acting on the principle that attack is the best form of defence, people are demanding effective measures to make adoption easier.

One member of the Bundestag made a sweeping judgment when he used the word "irresponsible" to describe those mothers who were unwilling to allow their children to leave the homes where they lived and be adopted.

Children in homes are not the only ones to suffer. Children brought up by their mother alone suffer under the

uncertainty of maintenance payments from their father.

When they are young, they suffer from the fact that their mothers have to go out to work. In the Federal Republic there is no effective financial aid through social schemes for mothers who live alone with their children.

The children suffer from the lack of care and attention while their mothers are at work. There are too few day nurseries in the Federal Republic.

They suffer from the housing shortage as mothers who live alone are not included on council housing lists and are rarely informed that they can receive subsidies.

Help would be possible if everyone had a position of responsibility — and in practice, generals, scientists, writers and artists, Voltaire, Heine, Madame de Staél, Goethe and Schiller (though Sieburg, René Schickel, Sartre, and recently Adenauer and de Gaulle and now Brandt and Pompidou).

Look at everyone who has turned to the subject — kings and queens, politicians, writers and artists, Voltaire, Heine, Madame de Staél, Goethe and Schiller (though Sieburg, René Schickel, Sartre, and recently Adenauer and de Gaulle and now Brandt and Pompidou).

The subject is still relevant. Klaus Otto

Nass, a lawyer on the European Commission in Brussels for almost ten years, does

will sponsor the necessary Bills and force these bodies to discuss the position of mothers living alone with their children.

Where are the local authorities that introduce effective measures in the field of social welfare?

Where are the staff of youth centres and social welfare bodies whose initiatives are not suffocated by the weight of routine work and who can suggest new courses based on past experience?

Illegitimate children are being made mentally sick every day and society has not recognised its responsibility. Acting on the principle that attack is the best form of defence, people are demanding effective measures to make adoption easier.

Healthy children are being made mentally sick every day and society has not recognised its responsibility. Acting on the principle that attack is the best form of defence, people are demanding effective measures to make adoption easier.

They could take in a mother and child and look after the child when the mother goes out to work, receiving both rental payment for taking care of the child.

"It would be good" if President Heumann's step was understood as a plausibility measure to help the aid of all who can help, if a

understanding and help that is needed.

Helga Stödter

(Welt am Sonntag, 7 November 1971)

staff has decreased by sixteen per cent. But the older workers have nearly all risen to the higher posts. Word has spread that we booked classes at a Hamburg college of commerce for our older workers who were then given higher posts after passing their examinations."

The survey showed that further training represents a great chance for men and women over forty not only to compete with younger colleagues but sometimes to outstrip them by miles.

The paid leave plan suggested by the White-Collar Workers Union for employees wanting to attend courses for further training proposes that all workers should be entitled to two to three weeks

A plan of this type would improve the chances of older workers considerably. A person relying on what he learned twenty years ago will be at more and more of a disadvantage.

Eppler is pessimistic: "Who is to enlighten the public if the journalists in the Federal Republic who understand something about the politics of development aid can be counted on the fingers of two hands at the most?"

"It may not be fashionable to be against development aid," he comments "but it is not fashionable to be that much in favour of it either." But do the media want that — and can they encourage wide public support?

Eppler is pessimistic: "Who is to enlighten the public if the journalists in the Federal Republic who understand something about the politics of development aid can be counted on the fingers of two hands at the most?"

"The government does not try to force political, social and economic ideas on partners abroad," he writes. "It does in close cooperation with the developing country in question and other nations what measures it wishes to support according to its opportunities, and the methods at its disposal."

Eppler is quoting from a Cabinet decision ascribed to him and comments, "When it is considered that West Germany's development aid was once meant to export our private enterprise, this ideology is quite remarkable. Development aid is no longer a means of spreading ideology promising salvation to all but is an attempt to help others find their

production, end corruption or make administration function."

The situation in most countries belonging to the Third World is too serious for it to be cured by one act. Urbanisation brings the same problems to Socialist Tanzania as it does to the liberal-capitalist Ivory Coast.

"Development and mismanagement are not mutually exclusive," Eppler adds, "and it has not been only Fidel Castro's speeches that have taught us this."

Eppler's book should be read by all people interested in the problems of development aid and by all those people interested in what the world's children live in will be like. Gert von Paczensky

(Vorwärts, 28 October 1971)

Eppler's paperback is another useful

BOOK REVIEWS

Nationalism in France and West Germany

his fellow-countrymen than his neighbours.

Nothing could be omitted from what is said about German nationalism but a little more could be added about French nationalism. Little attention is paid for example to the importance of the French Army for nationalism there and its link with the Army's political role.

It is perhaps a little exaggerated to stress France's cultural aggression. But who can always give a fair and balanced report on this subject?

The description of German national feeling and all its changes is strict. Punctuality, uprightness, hard work and profundity are all too often considered to be German characteristics.

People working in a political bureaucracy like the European Commission and following the minor skirmishes and major battles will daily stumble across the subject of France and Germany and the varying mentality of the two nations.

It is admittedly the Germans who tend to ponder on the subject more. Our neighbour does not explore the field in such Faustian depths. The French feel themselves to be French and their awareness of their history is not affected by military defeats, changes of government or revolutions.

Young readers to whom the subject of the book may appear to be rather strange (for who believes in the existence of nationalism today?) might begin reading the book by consulting the documents to be found in the appendix.

They will really make a person catch his breath. The documents range from Metternich's report on his talks with Napoleon, speeches by Kaiser William II, and Bismarck's speech about Alsace and Lorraine after the Franco-Prussian War to Goebbels' appeal to learn hatred for the French and, more recently, the words of Konrad Adenauer and General de Gaulle.

Nass summarises, "As long as one's memory stretches back to the bloody misunderstandings of the past 150 years friendship between the Germans and French will be based on crumbling foundations and the alliance of States will be in danger."

The description of the two types of nationalism and their excesses is to the point. Nass tends to be more critical of

Brest-Litovsk and Rapallo seen from Berlin and Moscow

To escape its self-imposed isolation, history will always have to ensure that it provides all the vital details on the one hand and, on the other, draws up an extensive balance after critically examining all its findings and submits the final version to the general public for it to form a judgment on the subject.

Both books discussed here can serve as examples of the two courses taken by historical science. Linke's primary aim was to trace and interpret previously unknown documents and, by evaluating Russian sources too, record the complex developments between Brest-Litovsk and Rapallo from both the Berlin and Moscow point of view, paying special attention to political and economic contacts.

In their expert, critically committed and stylistically brilliant survey of more than twenty years of German-Soviet

Horst Günther Linke: *Deutsch-sowjetische Beziehungen bis Rapallo* (German-Soviet Relations up to Rapallo), Abhandlungen des Bundesinstituts für politisch-wissenschaftliche und Internationale Studien, Volume XXII. Published in 1970 by the Verlag Wissenschaft und Politik, Cologne, pp. 286, 35 Marks.

F.A. Krummacher and H. Lange: *Krieg und Frieden — Geschichte der deutsch-sowjetischen Beziehungen von Brest-Litovsk bis zum Unternehmen Barbarossa* (War and Peace — the History of German-Soviet Relations from Brest-Litovsk to Operation Barbarossa). Published by Bechtle, Munich, pp. 866, 48 Marks.

relations Krummacher and Lange turn to the central problem of why and to what extent events in the Soviet Union influenced political thought and action in Germany and why and to what extent events in Germany have determined and still determine today the thoughts and actions of the State and Party leaders in Moscow.

It may be no more than coincidence that these two books appeared at a time when the Federal Republic's Ostpolitik had been given fresh impetus.

The more the Soviet Union comes into our field of vision after decades of total and mutual separation, the more likely we will be to accept once again the elementary fact, that our own existence as a nation has always been closely linked with that of Russia — even Soviet Russia — and vice-versa.

"The Prussian-Russian and later German-Russian solidarity of interests formed one, if not the basic condition for the proclamation and later the existence of the German Empire," Krummacher and Lange write.

"As Hitler like most Germans of his time completely failed to appreciate this fact," they add, "neither he nor anyone else was aware that at the very moment the Führer and Chancellor broke with this tradition he was automatically wielding the axe that was to destroy the roots of the existence of the Reich."

Both books turn frequently to the basic and ever-relevant question of the importance of Moscow's relations to capitalist States of its traditional policy of security on the one hand and its ideological maxims calling for international revolution on the other.

Foreign Minister Tschitscherin recognised the dilemma between *raison d'état* and ideological awareness in which Moscow always found itself as it built up its foreign relations, saying before the War:

"The revolutionary Soviet governments are in a somewhat different position from the revolutionary parties. As governments that actually exist they are forced to enter into certain relations with other existing governments and these relations involved essential obligations."

(Das Parlament, 23 October 1971)

■ OPERA

Berlioz' *Damnation* given interesting performance in Cologne

First night audiences at Cologne Opera House have been led from one transport of delight to another so far this year. The fervent visions of *Tristan*, the frenzies of *Othello*, the hypersensitivity of *Don Giovanni* and the orgy of light and colour in *Histeria* are now followed by the ecstasy of Hector Berlioz' *Damnation of Faust*.

As this run should be continued with the premiere of a second *Tristan* production it is very tempting to go around convincing addicts of hashish that music has the same effects and is not such a strain on health.

Volumes could be written on the various ways composers have treated the Faust theme. Gounod's *Faust* immediately provoked a parody by the Parisian composer of operettas, Hervé.

Reuter and Busoni, to name the best-known examples, have made use of the same material and more recently the Belgian avantgarde composer Henri Pousseur has turned to the subject. But no one has come to grips with the material, least of all the most highly praised composer — Berlioz.

The Damnation of Faust could be described as a loose succession of scenes from the life of a seduced seducer. The

Kassel Music Festival ends in protest

The 1971 Kassel Music Festival ended with what should have been a concert of modern chamber music but what was in fact converted into a discussion after provoking loud protests.

The Neue Musik group from Stuttgart Conservatory played five previously unheard works by Theodore Antoniou, Gerhard Braun, Erhard Karkoschka and Nicolaus Huber in a concert they entitled "Improvisation as Collective Composition" but their music was drowned more and more by expressions of discontent as the evening wore on.

Using a wealth of technical equipment (that did not always work, unfortunately) the players raised everything they could to "sound surfaces" that included quotations and projected slides and at times took on the character of a cabaret.

The boos at the final concert were the first heard levelled against this type of music at the Kassel Music Festival. There were also protests against the mistreatment meted out to a 24,000-Mark piano by the players' fists and elbows.

The 1971 Kassel Music Festival was cursed from the very start. The organising body, the Kassel-based International Working Group for Music, had to accept from the very outset that the financial assistance from the cultural authorities and the city of Kassel would be less than in previous years and the event was limited to one weekend.

The Festival was devoted to the subject of composition and improvisation but the very first performance by the Lilli Friedemann improvisation group — composed of musicians and music students — showed that what was being presented was not free improvisation but the result of weeks of rehearsal.

Hans-Martin Linde of Basel and Mathias Siedel of Hamburg showed the former limits of improvisation of Baroque music in their talks.

A colourful and many-sided contribution to the programme was formed by

Continued on page 7

work with its extensive choral and orchestral score and its elements of grand opera can lay some claim to affinity with Goethe's drama of ideas. Goethe's text is sometimes reproduced exactly and a number of quotes are scattered throughout.

But there is little clarity of character.

The figure of Marthe Schwertlein as the secret matchmaker and Valentin as the brother sworn to revenge are missing.

During his meditations Faust sometimes appears more like the apostle in Bach's *St John Passion*. Mephisto's daemonic nature is only evident in his eternal trouble-making. Motives such as the guilt and salvation of Margarete and the damnation of Faust remain obscure.

The whole work is a playground of moods, pleasures, loves, passions, a panorama from the Rakoski March to the can-can, a cross between an Easter parade and a plummeting to hell.

Though some features are brilliant it is the nebulous elements that dominate. Even literature from Marlowe to Thomas Mann has only managed to capture certain details from the whole legend.

Hans Neugebauer was responsible for the new production in Cologne. A colleague remarked during the interval that it was no more than the continuation of the multi-media opera.

If it had not been known that Neugebauer had already rehearsed this version of Faust three years ago at Frankfurt the quip could have attracted sardonic laughter. But appearances are deceptive.

A giant wheel dominates the stage designed by Ekkehard Grüber with all the subtle technical skill at his disposal. It may be the wheel of everyday life, it may represent a vicious circle or the turbulence of events or it may be the wheel on which we are broken. It is at any rate a wheel which expresses the inexpressibility of the work from *Vae victis* right up to the *Glory*.

Neugebauer screwed every possible opportunity from this perfect theatre machinery and his control over both crowd scenes and the soloists must be described as masterful.

Janos Kulka was no more than good on the opening evening. He may be the master of dramatic effect when all is noise and thunder but he did not capture all the inward expression of the lyrical passages until the second act.

Mozart, pleased at receiving a commission to write an opera from Milan, could do nothing else but convert the Racine-based material into a series of separate numbers — as was then the convention — and include in it his early experiences.

Gerhard Bauer
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 November 1971)

Boy Mozart's *Mitridate* performed in Düsseldorf

A première with a difference recently took place in the Deutsche Oper am Rhein in Düsseldorf when Mozart's *Mitridate* was staged as an introduction to a Mozart Week featuring all his great operas from *Idomeneo* to *The Magic Flute*.

A Mozart première two hundred years after the first performance of the work is not a "sensation" but *Mitridate* is no longer completely unknown.

The Salzburg Mozarteum found the score of the opera written when Mozart was only fourteen, featured it in a concert performance in Salzburg in 1970 and followed this up with the first stage production of it for two hundred years at this year's Salzburg Festival.

Düsseldorf is now following in Salzburg's footsteps and this production, like the one in Salzburg, is open to criticism. But most of the criticism would have to be directed against Mozart and this would do no justice to the fourteen-year-old prodigy or the position of an opera composer during those times.

Elements of wit, humour, sarcasm and burlesque are not his strong point anyway. During these passages he moved forward ponderously and paralysed and made no marked impression.

(Photo: Stefan Old)

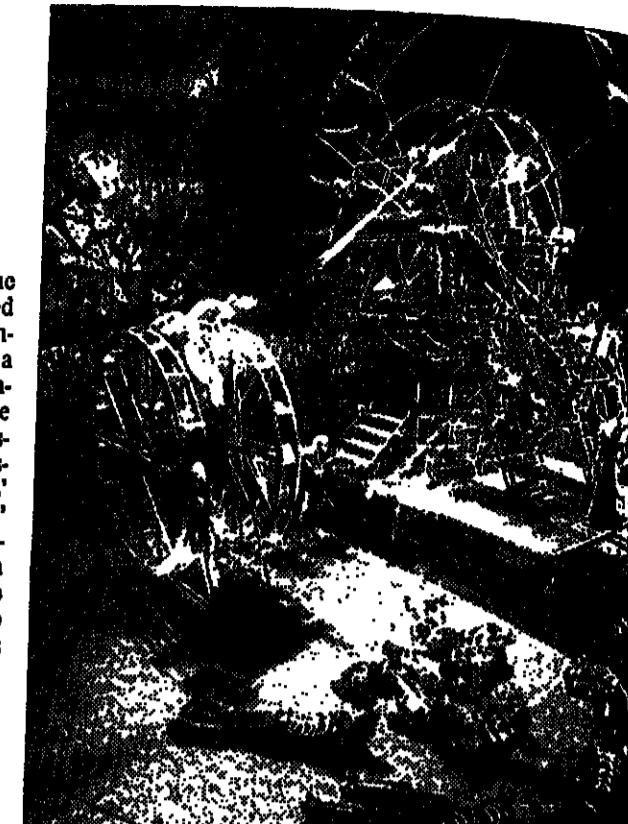
(Photo: Stefan Old)

Continued from page 6

"Baroque Chamber Music" concert with Iain Patrescu of Bucharest as soprano, Hans-Martin Linde of Basel on the flute and recorder, Alfred Sous of Frankfurt on the oboe along with Heinrich Hafer and of Hanover, Martha Schuster from Stuttgart and Mathias Siedel from Hamburg.

Another concert given during the Kassel Music Festival was "Chamber Music and Jazz". The Werner Helder Jazz Combo from Erlangen played works by contemporary composers such as Werner Jacob, Hans Ulrich Lehmann, Hans Ulrich Engelmann and Werner Helder himself in their jazz improvisations alternated with moments of chamber music. This genre of music also has its enthusiasts.

Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 November 1971



A scene from the Cologne production of *The Damnation of Faust*

(Photo: Stefan Old)

Poetigen presented his audience with a clear and authentic version of the aria, adding a gesture here and there but never modifying the original or smoothing over the cracks.

Jan Skalicky's splendid wardrobe and Ruodi Barth's decor may have had little dramatic function but it made the production pleasant and appealed to the audience's eye.

Visually, the opera is poor — even when it was premiered in Milan at Christmas 1770 two hours of ballet had to be included to make it worth watching — but the ear can delight in the pronounced and sensitive wealth of detail produced by the infant prodigy Mozart.

To follow the market systematic observation is essential, just as in the case of the stock market. Reactions must be fast if bargains are to be snapped up and profit made while prices are high.

If, despite this, antiques and works of art are considered useful investment propositions there are other deciding factors to be taken into account, prestige for example.

A colourful Chagall or a sketch by Daumier would not be allowed to lie unnoticed in a safe.

On many occasions art investors start off as casual purchasers or someone who sees a work that happens to fit in with the decoration of his house. Realisation of the value of what he has acquired as a buffer against inflation comes later.

For this type of person a well-known art dealer has devised two guidelines: never buy anything that is fashionable at the time — prices are inflated and are likely to drop, and, right from the start, specialise in one sphere of art, be it coloured engravings of old-time herbal remedies or hand-painted Bohemian glassware.

Altar pieces by Dutch masters, the

reaction of the audiences ranged from reserved to enthusiastic. Perhaps a quotation from Heinrich Heine would be in place here. Describing his impression of the witches' Sabbath in Berlioz' *Fantastic Symphony*, he wrote, "It is a farce where all the secret serpents we carry in our heart his with joy and bite their tails in lust." The same can be said about *The Damnation of Faust* — despite all objections.

What could be called a man possessed. He did not go along with Menzel's theory: "All drawings are good; drawing all is better." Nor was he like Beckmann always in possession of a sketch-book. The composition of his pictures is not determined by the line as was Beckmann's. His production as a graphic artist was not so prolific as for instance that of fellow-Expressionist Ernst Ludwig Kirchner.

Long before his death in 1956, and in fact probably in conjunction with his wife Ada, who died in 1946, Emil Nolde sold the Seebill Foundation. This is located in the village he chose as his home in 1927 when he was 60, Seebill, on the North Sea coast.

All in Nolde's artistic form is often mainly graphic kind, even in those

works where colour dominates, and the most impressive part of many of them is not precision and clarity with their power of conviction.

It is as a graphic artist Nolde was not

Continued from page 6

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Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 November 1971

to Berlin mainly in 1910 and 1911 where Nolde frequented the theatre, variety shows and dances, on country walks — the others were executed in memory of all these events.

And there was a fair degree of symbolism in these works, ranging from expressive colouring to religious content and the pair symbolism that is so dramatic, for example *Tier und Weib* (Animal and woman) a water-colour dated 1931/35. But apart from the Biblical material Nolde touches there was hardly any artistic alteration. Nolde was far too engrossed in his own world of observation, thought and dream for that.

The Nolde sketches were often produced per se or as a shorthand form of internal and external experience or of fantastic bits of imagination. They were more often conceived in this way than as a preparation for a planned painting.

Most of the sketches and water-colours at the Bremen exhibition were done by Nolde when he was on his travels — these voyages included a trip to the South Seas via Russia and China in 1913 and 1914, to Hamburg in 1910 where the famous brush drawings of the harbour were developed, to Spain in 1921 where Nolde was enchanted by the life of the gypsies.

This was creation without many intermediate stages of development. Individual complex factors do emerge from the whole, particularly via the more than a thousand "unpainted pictures" in the period 1938 to 1945, with which Nolde produced and bequeathed a total work so full of inner richness and undoubtedly beauty that it is today among the most admired collections of contemporary graphic art.

Herbert H. Wagner
(Vorwärts, 28 October 1971)

Michael Wenzing's *Topographie Bavaria*, copperplate engravings from the early eighteenth century in four volumes, fetched 750 Marks fifteen years ago — today they are worth 28,000 Marks.

A glance at recent auctions in the Federal Republic shows that the interest in old paintings remains unabated, eighteenth century pottery has had a sensational come-uppance and old Russian silver is gaining in popularity.

The schools of art at the turn of the century maintain their fascination despite price rises of anything between 10,000 and 40,000 Marks.

Enthusiasts are prepared to pay more for fine old pocket watches. Old furniture, German cupboards and Rococo chests are much in demand as is anything in the way of ornaments from Empire style candlesticks to vases in Jugendstil. Jugend art works are as attractive as ever. Things were a little quieter when it came to sculpture and the high cost of valuation put many people off.

Renowned international collectors, rich art lovers and recognised experts are slowly dying out. As they do so their works pass to foundations and are off the open market for good.

These groups are being replaced by those who have become quite prosperous as the economy has expanded, those who set up flourishing factories after the War, the self-employed and the broad mass of art lovers among the white-collar workers, craftsmen and even blue-collar workers.

Horst Schwarzer
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 October 1971)



A scene from Mozart's *Mitridate*

(Photo: Fred Kriché)

THE ARTS

Nolde sketches exhibited at Bremen



A Nolde sketch dating from 1901

(Photo: Katalog)

sounding and glowing of the colours and transparency corresponding to the visionary man of religion in Nolde.

As a result he succeeded in producing some of the best perspicuous pictures in modern German art, especially landscapes executed with feeling deep within, sometimes created with such concentration that the colour tones bordered on the abstract.

This exhibition in Bremen reflects the creative process leading to the graphic work, including relevant and related water-colour works, all dating from 1900 and after, when Emil Nolde's artistic powers and individual style had unfolded.

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Herbert H. Wagner
(Vorwärts, 28 October 1971)

Art for art's sake has been overtaken by art for investment's sake

ment company has given to its line of business.

A work by Seurat acquired by an investment fund for two million Marks might in certain circumstances be sold a few years later for twice the price. But of course it is not possible to issue a daily "share index" for the benefit of the investor.

If, despite this, antiques and works of art are considered useful investment propositions there are other deciding factors to be taken into account, prestige for example.

A colourful Chagall or a sketch by Daumier would not be allowed to lie unnoticed in a safe.

On many occasions art investors start off as casual purchasers or someone who sees a work that happens to fit in with the decoration of his house. Realisation of the value of what he has acquired as a buffer against inflation comes later.

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Altar pieces by Dutch masters, the

Swabian Madonna and Child or Merian's copperplate engraving of Nuremberg are among much sought-after works today and can be sold at great profit.

A sixteenth-century Greek icon sold by a dealer for 2,000 Marks a mere seven years ago was recently bought back by him for 8,000 Marks. But the dealer was not prepared to say how long he intended to keep this work in the hope of making a handsome profit.

But when internationally renowned dealers "pawn" works they have in stock to customers on the understanding that they will redeem the pledge in a few years time at a higher price, then the idea of speculation is really and truly implanted in the heart of the collector/investor.

At the Munich Art and Antiques Fair (28 October to 8 November) the old masters Dürer and Rembrandt were among works on offer. Individual works from Dürer's *Kleine Passion* fetched 200 Marks. This is an excellent example of how reasonable the prices for some old works of graphic art are, even today. The suggestive powers of a great name like Dürer do not immediately lead to grossly inflated prices.

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There is a huge market for graphic reproductions. Prices for good works of this kind have in the past ten years increased more than fifty-fold.

EDUCATION

Commission discusses future of German schools abroad

West Germany's educational and cultural policy abroad is being re-examined. After Foreign Minister Walter Scheel published his new guidelines last year a parliamentary commission of inquiry met for the first time this March to examine cultural policy abroad and suggest ways in which it could be improved. The members of the commission of inquiry are now touring Latin America to study German and German-language schools abroad.

Bonn currently finances about 250 schools throughout the world. This figure does not include the 160 schools for German settlers in some South American countries.

Seventy thousand pupils attend the schools along with ten thousand children taking preliminary courses. They are taught by 1,500 German teachers and 3,500 local teachers. The German school in London has just been re-opened.

These figures make impressive reading. But the schools and teachers paid by Bonn also swallow up impressive sums of money. This year's expenditure totals 126 million Marks, about one third of the money available for cultural work abroad.

When taking stock of the activities of German schools abroad it must be remembered that they are only one feature of cultural work abroad. Their importance in spreading German language and culture has declined over the years.

A century or only fifty years ago the German embassy and German school were usually the only bodies to spread German culture abroad.

Nowadays there are other organisations such as the Goethe Institute, the Adenauer and Ebert Foundations, film and tape services and West German radio transmissions for foreign listeners.

For this reason, if for no other, the ways and means of supporting these schools must be re-examined in future.

The schools financed by Bonn vary a lot. "There are as many types of school as there are schools," commented one of the staff of the Central Bureau for Schools Abroad in Cologne. Though there is some truth in his claim, the schools abroad can be divided into three rough categories.

There are the schools attended by the children of German emigrants who have become naturalised in their new home. These children are taught according to the syllabus of their host country but in German.

Schools of this type can be found in Chile or South Africa. Their value is not particularly great today as these former colonists are being gradually integrated into their new homeland — and this is also true where language is concerned.

Embassy schools form the second type of German school abroad. These include the German schools in Brussels and Moscow and are normally attended only by the children of West German embassy staffs or experts.

Schools of this type play a minimal role in West Germany's cultural work abroad. Some decision ought to be taken on whether these schools should continue to be financed with the money set aside for cultural policy abroad.

foreign language, they claim, and the aim is to make them truly bilingual. The commission of inquiry will find it difficult to thrash out a recommendation here.

German schools abroad pose a large number of other problems. Should they adopt the curriculum of West German schools or that of the host country? Should the final examinations be German, native or a combination of the two? Should the teachers be Germans or locals?

Some thought will also have to go into the question of whether more teachers should be sent to foreign state and private schools where they can teach German as a foreign language or take specialist courses in German. Fifty teachers are currently employed abroad under schemes of this type, most of them in the French-speaking parts of Africa.

If similar schemes were adopted generally there would be some justification for closing unprofitable and relatively ineffectual German schools. The money saved could be concentrated on the focal points of German cultural work abroad for which funds have previously been in short supply. These include the erection of new school buildings or the expansion of existing facilities.

The Bundestag commission of inquiry faces a difficult task especially as the school system abroad must be judged as possibly reformed according to its overall policy for cultural work abroad.

Expenditure will not be the only factor to play a major role in deliberations. The members of the commission must always bear in mind the question of how German and German-language schools abroad can forge links even better than beforehand.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 28 October 1971)

Teaching staffs rocket

Between 1967 and 1972 Federal state budgets have made allowances for an increase in the number of university teachers from 333,329 to 486,944, a rise of 153,615 posts or over 46 per cent.

Staff in other sectors of the public services has grown at a far slower rate. While the number of clerical staff at West Germany's schools and universities rose by over 43 per cent between 1960 and 1969 the staff of the finance authorities grew by only 7.2 per cent.

The statistics, issued in Wiesbaden by the Hesse Ministry of Finance, were used by the Finance Ministers' Conference to refute claims by the head of the Education and Science Trade Union that the Ministers of Finance were saving money in the wrong sector.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 28 October 1971)

New edition of catalogue of German-speaking scientists

The new Kirschner contains the names of 25,000 German-speaking professors and researchers and provides biographical data and details of their academic work.

Alongside the 6,750 scientists there are 12,250 scholars of the arts and 5,500 medics. There is also a list of German-speaking scholars who are scattered around the world. Most of them are emigrants who left Germany during the thirties.

The result are included in the new edition of the reference work. At present there are some 6,750 scholars in the scientific sphere. Three thousand of them are natural scientists, three thousand technologists and a further 750 mathematicians. They are all currently teaching or doing research at universities in West Germany, East Germany, Austria or Switzerland.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 27 October 1971)

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■ MARITIME AFFAIRS

Hapag-Lloyd flag ship makes its final bow

DIE ZEIT

Bremen, the majestic flagship of Hapag-Lloyd, the country's largest shipping line, will fly the Federal Republic ensign for the last time on its 300th voyage. The pride and joy of German shipping for more than a decade has been sold to Demitri Chandris, the Greek magnate.

The *Bremen*'s fate has been on the cards since July when Hapag-Lloyd ironically noted that their two liners, *Bremen* and *Europa*, would no longer work the North Atlantic run.

The two liners were to go cruising instead, the company stated. But insiders already knew that converting the *Bremen* for cruising would be too expensive.

Market research commissioned by Hapag-Lloyd had revealed that the number of potential older travellers prepared to pay the price of traditional Lloyd service on the North Atlantic crossing is steadily on the decline.

Cruises are aimed at a younger market for which the 21,500-GRT *Europa* can be more readily converted than the 32,360-GRT *Bremen*, a luxury liner.

Running costs are also on the increase. According to Hapag-Lloyd staff, oil and repair costs are in any case a more expensive item for liners than for other vessels, particularly the *Bremen*, which at one stage employed a crew of 560.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, as it then was, bought the former French turbine steamer *Pasteur* in 1958 for thirty million Marks and ploughed in a further 65 million in conversion work before the *Bremen* made its maiden voyage.

The company feels further investment in new engines, for instance, to fit the *Bremen* out for the cruise trade is more than it can afford.

Plans are to be drawn up to ensure that the 460 crew members suffer no hardship as a result. Some of them are to be transferred to other Hapag-Lloyd liners.

The *Bremen* is the rule rather than the exception. Shipping lines are worried not only about trends in line traffic; cruising does not seem to be the money-spinner it was hoped it might prove to be either.

Axel Bitsch-Christensen, Danish managing director of Deutsche Atlantik-Line, recently sprung an unpleasant surprise on the 230 shareholders in the *Hanseatic* and the *Hamburg*.

No interest payable

There will, he stated, for the time being be no more interest paid on the capital they have provided to buy and run Deutsche Atlantik's two liners. Rising costs have eaten up profits.

Both ships are in the cruise trade and according to sales director Gilbert von Holtzapfel are extremely popular. Yet despite bookings for the current West Indies season exceeding ninety and 85 per cent of capacity respectively this year's operational surplus is expected not to exceed six million Marks.

With annual capital and interest repayments on other debts outstanding running at 6.7 million Marks the company will thus end the year in the red.

Yet Bitsch-Christensen's plans have been a continual success story. By resorting to every last possibility of tax avoidance he was able to offer well-to-do

people the prospect of making substantial gains on capital invested.

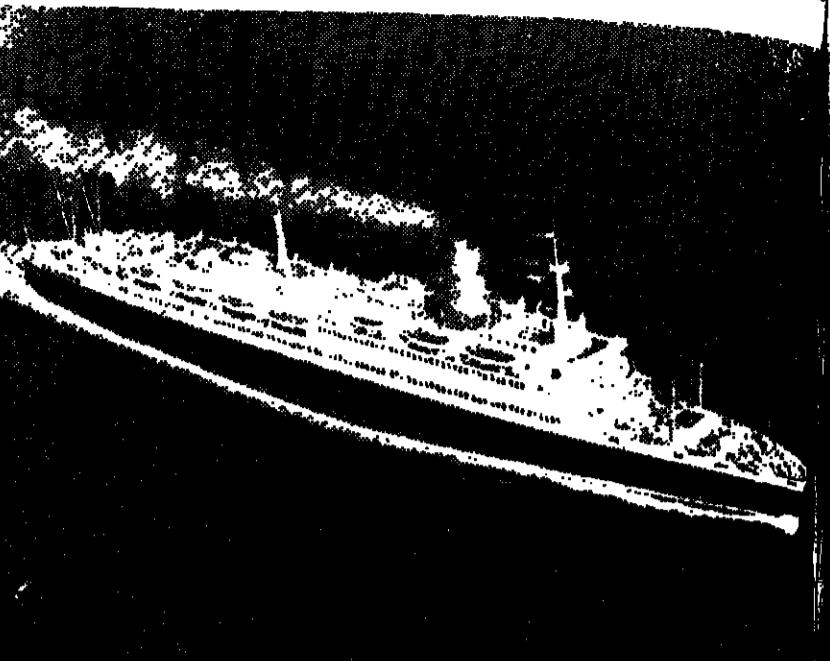
Were they to invest 100,000 Marks in the company, he told potential shareholders, they would, by paying six per cent interest on half the amount in the form of a loan, be able to write off 80,000 Marks worth of tax.

So much cash was forthcoming that in 1969 he was able to build this country's first new liner since the war, the *Hamburg*. The cost of building the *Hamburg* was met in part by a twenty-million-Mark government loan at low interest rates and underwritten by the state of Hamburg.

In fifteen years, Bitsch-Christensen reckoned, the two liners would bring in 312 million Marks in running profits, enough to repay the loan and make a handsome profit for investors.

Rising costs and wage increases wrought havoc to his calculations and Bitsch-Christensen is now trying to have the loans extended from ten to twelve years.

In the *Hanseatic*'s case he has already succeeded in boosting the initial credit of nine million Marks to twelve million, underwritten by the Federal government. The additional capital is intended to



The fifth and probably last *Bremen* to fly the Hapag-Lloyd flag

(Photo: Horst-Wolfgang Brems)

cover ready cash requirements that might occur.

Despite the temporary shortage of ready cash Bitsch-Christensen sees no cause for alarm as regards long-term cruising prospects. But pundits feel that the sale of the *Bremen* will not be the last word in the matter. They are afraid that this country may have to lower the ensign not only in line traffic but also in

longer boast the name.

Horst-Wolfgang Brems

(Die Zeit, 3 November 1971)

instance, pay less tax, lower wages, manage with much smaller staff. As far as they are in a far better position to compete.

The one consolation for people to recall with pleasure the heyday of German shipping is that they will still be able to book seven-day Aegean cruises. The *Bremen*, though of course it will longer boast the name.

Foreign cruise operators, the Greeks for

Hamburg-Süd shipping conference celebrates 100th year of its existence

On Saturday, 4 November 1871, representatives of eleven well-known Hamburg firms met to found the Hamburg-South American Steam Shipping Co., Hamburg-Süd for short, with a modest initial share capital of three and three quarter million Marks.

A few weeks later the shareholders registered under the provisions of company law were Johannes Schuback & Söhne, represented by partner Heinrich Amsinck (perhaps a better-known name in the Hamburg business world), C. Woermann, August Bolten, Joh. Berenberg-Gossler & Co., F. W. Burchard, Berkfeld & Michelbelle, Hundecker & Abegg, F. Læisz, Ross, Vidal & Co., A. Tesdorff & Co. and Commerz- und Disconto-Bank.

The new company's first move was to purchase from the Hamburg-Brazilian Steamship Co. three steamers with a total gross registered tonnage of not quite four thousand.

By the outbreak of the First World War Hamburg-Süd boasted a fleet of 57 vessels with a total of 330,000 GRT. When the war was over not a single vessel remained.

Hamburg-Süd started again from scratch with three small sailing schooners each with a capacity of 300 tons each.

Subsequently passenger shipping proved to be a money-spinner for the company.

The *Cap Arkona II*, which made its maiden voyage in 1927, was the finest luxury liner of the day. By the Second World War the line again boasted 52 vessels with a gross registered tonnage of 385,000.

Yet the trading position was not as healthy as this figure might indicate. In the immediate pre-war years government intervention in world shipping caused a decline in cargo of twenty per cent in one year alone and the number of passenger sailings also declined from 210 to 145.

This second phase of the company's history was accompanied by a change in ownership. In 1934 Oetker bought a

stake in Hamburg-Süd. In 1937 Louis Oetker and Richard Kaselowsky, Oetker's senior manager, were appointed members of the board, to be followed five years later by the young banker Rudolf August Oetker, the present head of the Bielefeld firm.

But once again, in 1945, Hamburg-Süd was left without a single vessel afloat. Together with John Eggert and Herbert Amsinck the younger Oetker set about building up the line again.

Organisational changes resulted in a new entry in the companies register. In 1951 the company was registered as Hamburg-Süd Amerikanische Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft Eggert & Amsinck.

Its initial company status was that of a KG or limited partnership, later an oHG or unlimited mercantile partnership.

The passenger trade, once the company's pride and joy, was abandoned after the Second World War and more attention paid to the original purpose, freight carriage between Europe and South America.

Hamburg-Süd now runs thirty ships,

including three in which others have a holding, with a total capacity of some 565,000 tons deadweight.

Thirty-five to forty vessels are also under charter and between them have a cargo capacity of an additional half million tons.

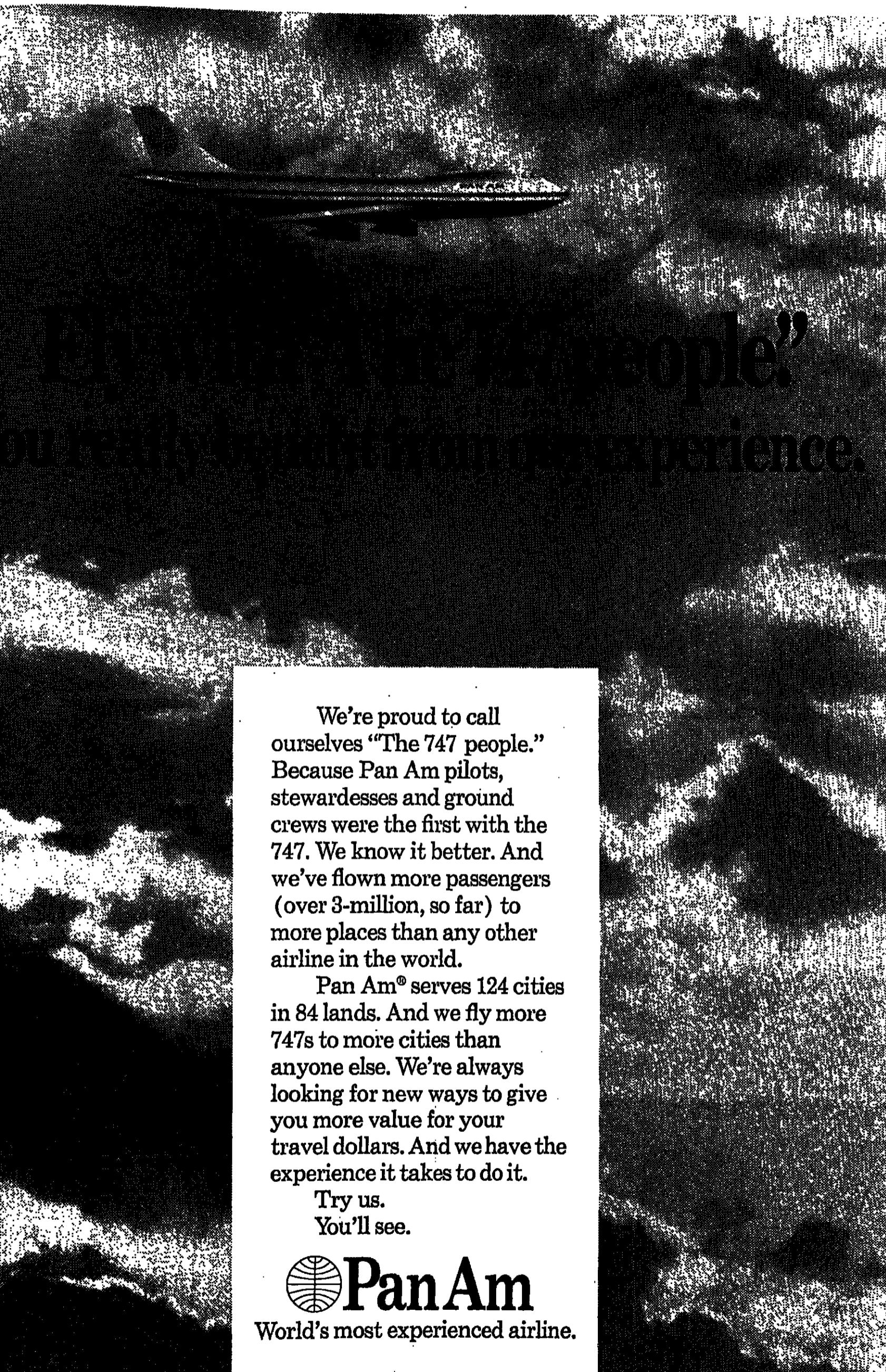
These figures reflect the largest programme of newly-built vessels in the company's century of existence.

Including the three ships in which other firms have a stake some 360 million Marks have so far been invested.

He was unusually frank in expressing his thanks to the Federal government for its financial assistance in the past and equally frank about the change-over to flags of convenience.

This, he stated, was a logical step particularly in tramp shipping, towards internationalisation of shipping.

(Die Welt, 3 November 1971)



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WOMEN'S WORLD

Woman appointed to key job in the crime squad

Talking is the formidable weapon that Rosmarie Frommhold employs to combat crime. She is one of four women who have a key position among the ranks of West Germany's crime squads. Almost one thousand women work with the criminal police departments in this country. She has been able to attain one of the highest positions.

Statistics are not available to throw some light on the role of women in fighting crime, but in Hamburg 41 women work with the city's crime squad and in North Rhine-Westphalia 300 females are employed in the battle against crime.

Rosmarie Frommhold's career is typical. Her story began when in 1927 Adolf Schönfelder signed a letter addressed to the Hamburg Senate in which he said, "the criminal police would benefit considerably from assistance by women and the aid their feminine qualities would give in the fight against crime as well as in sociological considerations."

Adolf Schönfelder's letter opened the way for the employment of women in the criminal police department.

According to past experience women in the crime department maintain that help-



Rosmarie Frommhold
(Photo: Privat)

ing boys and girls who hang about the streets is of great help in crime prevention. Latest figures show that criminal acts by juveniles are currently 47 per cent of all crime in North Rhine-Westphalia and 31 per cent in Hamburg.

It would be possible to reduce these percentages, according to Rosmarie Frommhold, if coordination between the various social services were improved. This disadvantage is as much the result of lack of staff as of poor organisation. Efforts are currently being made in Hamburg to improve this situation. There are a number of cases of juvenile crime that have recently alarmed police enforcement agencies.

A little while ago a 42-year-old man who went to the aid of two young people was assaulted by a group of 'rockers'. He was knocked down and grievously hurt. He later died.

The young person who was mainly responsible for this attack was well known to the women who worked in the crime squad. He had several previous convictions. One of the women in the crime police commented: "It is obvious that towards the end of his criminal career he will be guilty of murder."

A special squad has been set up in Hamburg to deal with the problem of 'rockers'. A centre for young people has been proposed so that they will not have to go to penal settlements when convicted. But there is insufficient money available to bring these ideas to fruition.

On this subject Rosmarie Frommhold said: "It is much easier to re-establish a young person in society than to try to do so when he is older and has probably become a recidivist."

She has discussed problems with parents of young people who have become delinquents in order to find the source of the trouble. She has discovered that in many cases the parents were too busy when the children were young to give them proper care and attention, preferring to give them generous allowances of pocket money and so trying to buy their affection. She can quote a number of instances where children have become delinquent in order to attract their parents' attention to them.

Rosmarie Frommhold completed her training as a child's nanny during the war. After the war she served with the police but she agitated from the start of her service for transfer to the crime squad.

After having served with the famous "Davidswache" on Hamburg's Kieperbahn she did courses of further training and eventually achieved her present key position in the crime squad.

"Generally speaking the first encounter

Women unite!

The more a man in our society is burdened with stress the more women are used as a means of alleviating that stress and providing the male with pleasure." This stirring idea was recently discussed by members of the West German Women's Postgraduate Association.

This Association, meeting in Darmstadt from 29 to 31 October for its annual conference, chose the theme "The meaning of female emancipation today".

Marianne Gutzke spoke on the theme of "Emancipation as a cultural and intellectual phenomenon", and Mechthild Füller spoke on the topic "Emancipation today".

The Association was founded in Berlin in 1926. It has 1,700 members. The Association is proud of its record for six of its members are in the Bundestag and many serve in various provincial assemblies and on city councils.

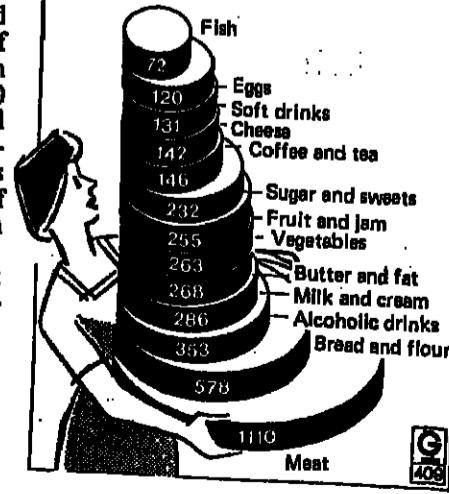
Mechthild Füller asked why today the question of female emancipation must be discussed. She said: "The general poor educational and professional opportunities and her inadequate participation in political life are all symptoms which are defined by insufficient emancipation for women."

She continued: "Women who work must do so for lesser pay than men doing the same job. And further, in the old days despite society's concept of the female as the weaker sex it did not prevent that society from employing her on the land and now society does not think twice of employing women to do piecework in industry so that by the time they are 30 or 35 they are physical and psychological wrecks and considered to be unemployed. In essence the physical inadequacies of women is not a sufficient explanation of the low status and poor remuneration offered women."

Mechthild Füller went on to comment that women are themselves partly responsible for their situation today. Women are to day more concerned with the immediate problems of their families rather than with the larger questions of her education for our society.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 October 1971)

Housewives' budget
Average expenditure of a working-class family in 1970 in Marks



Inefficient housewives

Housewives in the Federal Republic spend more time doing their home-work than housewives in other countries with a similar standard of living, according to a recent international work comparison.

It would be pleasant to be able to quote housewives from Sweden or Holland as being neglectful in their household duties, but this is not possible. On the contrary they are shining examples as practitioners of good household management.

Married women in Sweden devote 29 hours a week to house work, in Holland 39 hours of the week cleaning and such household jobs. But in the Federal Republic wives spend 43 hours at domestic chores and they make the work hard for themselves.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 28 October 1971)

SPORT

West German soccer rocked by bribes scandal

The girl I shall marry one day shall be just like Sophia Loren," a 16-year-old said. His comment is hardly a day passes without fresh uncommon. One in three 15 to 17-year-olds of the so-called Federal football scandal hitting the head famous film star as being the ideal wife. Allegations of bribery and corruption for him, according to a survey conducted by sociologist Henrik Kreutz, who goes professional football, the country's 2,000 15- to 17-year-olds most popular spectator sport, seems to be their ideas for their future.

It seems that the mother has a big bagging and there are undoubtedly keeping up with the competition old skeletons in the cupboard than the bags of football dare imagine. Only among country boys, long ago as 1965 the late Paul who are still at school and among those, a well-known defence counsel, who have already started to work the writing on the wall to the court the mother manage to maintain a record of the Football Association.

degree her ancient position as the DFB defended Hertha BSC, the Berlin

against accusations of having exceeded the limits laid down in the Federal league statute and paid kind of wife they wanted, whilst 12 years under contract more than the cent of these youths plumped for minimum legal salary.

Both, like everyone else, had discredited the pay provisions of the statute and second formers were less ready to indicate on the strength of film stars than young boys who had already started a job. Before considering this statute," Ronge proclaimed, holding his monocle at the court, "is victim of its greatest advantage, that men who drafted it were idealists."

In three of these saw the quality they most admired in a wife in a sister, charming neighbour or an aunt.

Among school boys girls of a similar age played a much greater role than the girls did in the considerations of working boys. Only one in ten of these saw the dream wife among the young girls in their circle of friends in society.

More than half of the young boys questioned had a steady girl friend. In every three of the boys who had a steady girl friend looked upon her as the ideal for a future wife. The boys who were out at work on the other hand were not so enchanted with their girlfriends. Only one in seven considered the 'steady' as a future ideal wife.

From these statistics Henrik Kreutz deduced that the relationship between a schoolboy and his girlfriend was more meaningful than a similar relationship between a working lad and his girlfriend.

It was equally interesting to note that most of the young men between 15 and 17 asked did not see their current girlfriend as a model for a future wife. 85 per cent of the boys out at work and 70 per cent of the boys still at school.

The impression gained is that young men who are out at work only regard their girlfriend as a 'casual acquaintance' and not in a serious manner.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 23 October 1971)

sustain a loss in power and influence as a result.

So it is that the two amateur clubs promoted to the Federal league each season are seriously handicapped before they even start.

Clubs already in the league have all the time in the world to train and sign on new players while the newcomers are still battling for promotion. By the time they know for a fact that they have qualified for the professional leagues the cupboard is bare. Promising new players have already been snapped up by the others.

As a rule newcomers have been relegated again after only one season in the league because they have lacked outstanding player material. To this extent it is understandable why some have chosen to invest the cash they cannot spend on new players in other ways and means of fighting for Federal league survival.

"The Committees regret their disregard for the rules and regulations of the FA," Arminia Bielefeld note in a sensational admission, "but as a newcomer to the league the Club had no opportunity of signing on additional playing strength."

The survey showed that third formers consider their future wife from the point of view of the strength of film stars made by its own players.

The ability of 22 men to control and kick a leather-cased ball remains nonetheless a welcome opportunity for behind-the-scenes strategists to gain fame and prestige. FA chairman Hermann Goemann, an Osnabrück solicitor, is a case in point.

Six years ago Goemann claimed to be shocked to the core by relatively harmless offences against FA statutes and was considering resigning in protest. Needless to say, he has yet to do so.

He too was the man who in what *Bild Zeitung* called the gravest scandal that has ever shaken football in this country suggested the idea of a full-scale amnesty.

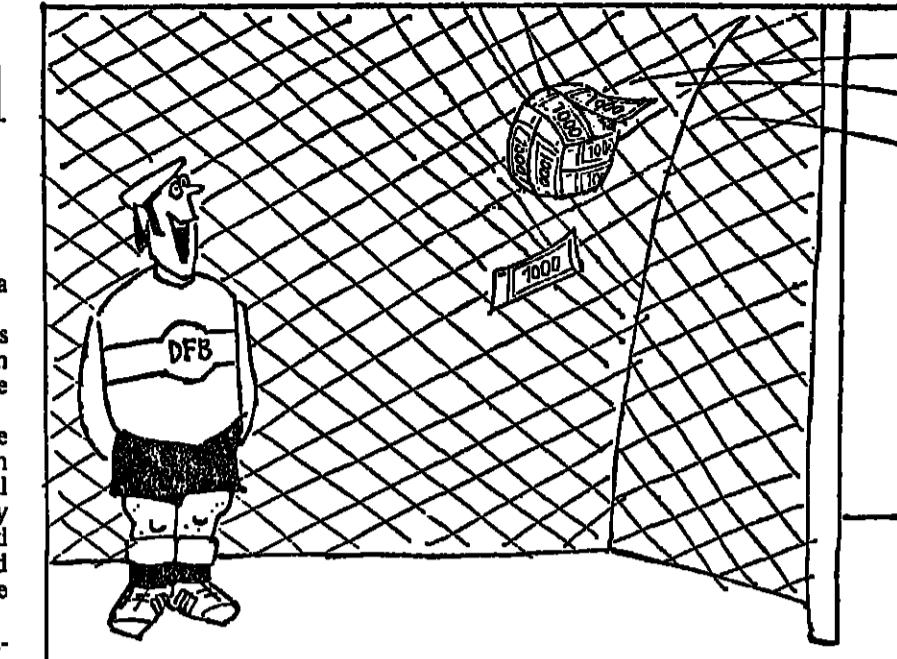
As each day brought with it fresh admissions and disclosures Goemann, realising that his influence on the course of events was negligible, was only too serious about an amnesty as the only solution to the problem.

He forgot, of course, that this would toll the death knell of the vestiges of FA credibility.

On the same day Dr Gerhardt, FA spokesman, rushed into print to contradict his chairman. "A full-scale amnesty for the Federal football league would be the worst conceivable solution," he commented.

He emphasised that the FA was determined to get to the bottom of every allegation and establish the facts and every aspect of them right down to the smallest detail.

This is the task with which Stuttgart



It's an ill wind... (Wolter/Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt)

magistrate Hans Kindermann, chairman of the FA control committee, has been entrusted. After a few weeks of investigations he confidently noted that a fair amount of the iceberg of bribery and corruption of which only the tip had at first been visible had meanwhile been brought to light.

In the process the following verdicts have been passed: -

- Ex-chairman Horst-Gregorio Canellas of Kickers Offenbach has been banned for life from holding office in a football club.

- Several of his fellow club officials have been banned from holding office for varying lengths of time.

- Two Berlin professionals, Bernd Patzke and Tasso Wild, have been banned from playing for two seasons and life respectively.

- Cologne goalkeeper Manfred Manglitz has also been banned for life.

- Brunswick's Lothar Ullas, an international in his time, has been suspended for six months.

- Jürgen Neumann, who used to play for Arminia Bielefeld, has been banned for life.

Chairman Peter Maassen and trainer Adi Preissler of Rot-Weiss Oberhausen, who also stood accused, were found not guilty.

The court ruled that there was insufficient proof that Oberhausen had "bought" a 4-2 win against Cologne that just sent them from relegation.

Canellas had forecast beforehand that this would be the outcome. "Nothing," he prophesied, "will happen to Maassen. He is a member of the FA advisory council."

Unfortunately Canellas himself, an Offenbach fruit and vegetable wholesaler, was not a member of an FA body. Yet he had the nerve to start the ball rolling.

At the time of writing half a dozen serious allegations of bribery and corruption are in the pipeline. Any number of new cases could come to light at any moment. "The FA will end up by presiding over its own downfall," Canellas again forecast.

Is football itself to blame? *Sport-Illustrierte* wonders. "Hardly," the editorial continues. Have we not elevated cleverness (a word that in German has

undertones of sharp practices) to the highest of virtues?

"The people who sold the Bundeswehr the useless HS 30 tank were smart operators alright. So were the people who inaugurated and survived the Bavarian land scandal. And the people who will still swear blind that the casino affair was above board..."

Comparisons of this kind are of course no excuse for the goings-on in football but they have laid the groundwork for readiness to live and let live among members of the general public.

Horst-Gregorio Canellas, the tragic hero of this tragicomedy, reckoned and reckons to be overwhelmed by the gestures of public encouragement he has received. To date he has received more than 500 letters, less than ten of which have been negative.

The Plauen former residents association (his native town is in the south-east of the GDR) has voted him Man of the Year.

His protagonists are unlikely to be tarred and feathered by outraged fans either. Tasso Wild, who is now back working at his parents' baker's shop in Nuremberg, is occasionally at the receiving end of comments about his part in the scandal. Customers do not curse him roundly, though, by any means. More often than not they say "You were a fool not to take Canellas' money, Tasso."

Bernd Patzke lives in Berlin and hopes he will soon be able to play again. He has appealed against the sentence. He too has received a good many letters, most of them sounding a consoling note.

The FA seems to be the least popular of all parties concerned. Apart from a few toadies the general public is none too confident of its ability to get to the bottom of matters and clear up the scandal once and for all.

The FA is partly to blame for this state of affairs, having shut up like a clam when the allegations were first levelled. Notorious critics were not alone in suspecting that the FA were first trying to hush everything up.

The World Cup is to be held in this country in 1974. With three years to go *Der Spiegel* reckons the football landscape is as gloomy as on a dark and stormy night.

Jo Vielvoye
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 7 November 1971)

SA 8.05	Colombia	col. 8 1.—	Formosa	NT £ 1.—	Indonesia	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
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